

Italy Has Declared War

Amsterdam, May 23.—A despatch from Vienna says the Italian ambassador to Austria, the Duke of Avarna, this afternoon presented to Baron Von Buriak, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, the following declaration of war:

Vienna, May 23.—"In conformity with the orders of His Majesty the King, His August Sovereign, the undersigned ambassador of Italy has the honor to deliver to His Excellency, the foreign minister of Austria-Hungary the following communication:

"The government of Austria-Hungary, from the fourth of this month to the Imperial and Royal government of the grave motives for which Italy, confident in her good right, proclaimed, annulled, and henceforth without effect, her treaty of alliance with Austria-Hungary, which was violated by the Imperial and Royal government, and resumed her liberty of action in this respect."

"The government of the Kingdom, firmly resolved to provide by all means at its disposal for safeguarding Italian rights and interests, cannot fail in its duty to take against every existing and future menace, measures which events impose upon it for the fulfillment of national aspirations."

"His Majesty the King declares that he considers himself from tomorrow in a state of war with Austria-Hungary."

"The undersigned has the honor to make known at the same time to His Excellency, the foreign minister, that passports will be placed this very day at the disposal of the Imperial and Royal ambassador at Rome, and he will be obliged to His Excellency if he will kindly have his passports handed to him."

AVARNA.

ITALIANS STRIKE QUICKLY INTO AUSTRIAN TERRITORY

London, May 25.—Active artillery and naval operations are now under way between Austria-Hungary and Italy, following the declaration of war by the latter country Sunday. Italian forces have penetrated Austria, occupying Caporetto, the heights between the Judrio and Isonzo, and the towns of Cormona, Cervignano and Udine, all of which are just across the eastern border above the Gulf of Trieste. Air and naval raids of a minor character also have taken place during the operations.

It is generally understood that Italy has arrived at an agreement with her new allies under the terms of which she will sign the existing treaty not to conclude a separate peace.

RED CROSS NOTES

Toronto, May 22.—The following official announcement has been made by the National Service Commission:

Canadian soldiers at the front need comforts over and above the supplies provided for them by the government. Letters from the front are full of appreciation of the soldiers in the Canadian contingent for comforts sent to them through the Canadian War Contingent Association. The National Service Commission is a representative in Canada.

In this connection, an interesting letter has been received by Mrs. Plumpton, secretary of the National Service Commission, from Mr. J. G. Colmer, hon. secretary of the C.W.C.A.

In the course of his letter, Mr. Colmer says: "The arrangements of the war office for the supply of clothing and food to the troops are excellent, and the men are able to get what they require as and when it is needed from the official stores. This information comes from the government, and

is confirmed by our communications from the front, both by air and by post. There is no doubt, however, that large and regular supplies of socks and colored handkerchiefs will be welcomed in addition to the government supplies, for reasons that are obvious, and also other extra comforts which cannot be obtained from the government stores, and it is just such articles that we are sending to them."

Mr. Colmer states that the following articles are handy to provide them are especially needed: Tobacco, pipes, cigarettes, matches, soap, cocoa, cake, toilet paper, writing paper, boot laces, button buttons, insect powder, games, boxing gloves, football and baseball outfits, magazines, books, newspapers.

"While we shall not doubt receive regular supplies of socks from Canada, the good offices of the National Service Commission and others," continues Mr. Colmer, "may be very useful to us for the forwarding of the other articles that have been specified and enable requirements of the kind to be supplied promptly and regularly."

"I may tell you that we are in daily communication with the officers commanding the different units. They let us know regularly what articles they would like to have and we send out consignments several times a week, and will continue to do so as far as our resources will permit. Everything we send out to France is addressed to the officers commanding, and is distributed by the forward-master on some other officer to the men at the cases of socks are received."

"We are receiving," concludes Mr. Colmer, "the most cordial co-operation from the military forwarding officers both on this side and in France, and considering everything, the transportation service is being performed splendidly. There is some delay in the delivery of our consignments, but it is a marvel to all of us that it is done so well, and our shipments appear to be arriving with fair regularity at their destination."

Toronto, May 22.—A graphic description of the terrible conditions existing in Serbia at the present time is given by Captain E. N. Bennett, commissioner in Serbia for the British Red Cross Society and St. John's Ambulance Association. Those who read what Captain Bennett says about the terrible ravages of typhus and other diseases in the cities and towns of Serbia may not fail to realize the urgent assistance must be given if the lives of the civilians as well as the soldiers are to be saved, and if the infection is not to spread all over the world.

The following is a description of an Austrian prisoners' camp, where 750 Austrians have been collected: "Dysentery has fallen like a blight upon the camp. At an earlier date one doctor was in charge of this camp, but he is now struck down with typhus and various forms of infections are raging unchecked. Typhus, dysentery, smallpox, diphtheria have swept over the place with devastating effects. Last week only 20 men out of 750 could stand on their feet. The silence of the camp is broken only by sighs and groans, but when a stranger comes in sight the sick raise themselves if they can and cry pitifully, 'for the loved God give us water, give us bread.'"

There they lie in utter wretchedness. Here and there one finds a mattress, here and there a little straw, but the sick men are stretched out on the muddy ground. Their clothes are foul and alive with the vermin which spread the deadly typhus. Since the commencement of the war 63 Serbian doctors have died in the course of their unequal struggle with disease. One young man of 23, a medical student, died recently of typhus, and as he

was being buried his young wife died at home of the same dread malady.

This heart-rending description of conditions existing in one of our allies' countries cannot fail to touch the generous hearts of the Canadian people. Surgical supplies and comforts of all kinds are sorely needed, and these may be sent to 77 King Street East, Toronto, whence they will be forwarded to Lady Boyle, who is in charge of the Serbian Red Cross Society in the absence of Madame Groulx in the United States. Donations for the Serbian Relief Fund may be sent to Sir Edward Boyle, Bart, 63 Queen's Gate, London, S.W. England.

GERMANY'S UTMOST EFFORT BEATEN BACK AT DARDANELLES

Paris, May 24.—News received from the Dardanelles is to the effect that the recent Turkish attack against the British troops near Kileh Tepe by two Turkish divisions was carefully prepared by General Liman von Sanders, German commander, and his staff not only with the object of inflicting a check upon the allies, but with raising the spirits of the Turkish troops and reassuring public opinion, which is said to have been profoundly impressed by the heavy Turkish losses at the beginning of May.

General von Sanders brought up the first army corps, a crack organization which had been reserved for the defense of Constantinople. Their landing was greatly hampered by the bombardment from the allies' aeroplanes. Two divisions of the corps which had been put ashore the night before at Moudros, immediately marched to Kileh Tepe and attacked the Australians and New Zealanders the night of May 16-18. They were completely beaten, however, losing 2,000 men killed and 6,000 wounded.

The report says: "On the southern end of the peninsula the French troops faced strong defensive war. At certain points they advanced to within a few yards of the Turks and fierce bayonet and hand grenade fighting followed. In one of these hand-to-hand struggles it is asserted that a colonial infantryman named Labore, of the 1st Battalion, the London Regiment, entered a Turkish trench, and by throwing grenades succeeded, unaided, in driving the Turkish counter attack and preventing quick action being used until he fell wounded."

MOTHER AND SONS ARE COMMITTED FOR TRIAL

Edmonton, May 21.—Mrs. Myer and her two sons, Henry and Conrad Myer, who reside west of the city, were committed for trial Tuesday afternoon on a charge of murdering the woman's husband in last December by hanging him in a barn on their homestead.

Another son who gave evidence said that his father was killed on the 23rd of December. He said he was afraid of his brothers, and on that night had gone to bed, but had risen and had seen his two brothers, Henry and Conrad, taking the father out of the barn and that the mother was following. In his fright he had run away in company with his brother Reinhardt. That was the last time he had seen his father alive.

When he returned about six o'clock in the morning, the body of his father was lying on the bed in the kitchen. He had been afraid of his brothers because they wished to get him out of the country, as they had been in a dispute about two weeks previously about machinery, which he claimed belonged to the father.

When he returned in the morning he had looked at his father and found that his face was white, but his eyes were black. His brothers had then sent him to Mrs. Honeychurch's, who resided about three miles away, to get her to come to lay out the body.

War's Progress in Dardanelles

Imbros, via Dedeagatcha Turkey, Saturday, May 16, Via London, May 21.—Operations in the Dardanelles have now been in full swing for just three weeks, and a glance from the mountain top here at the far-spreading region over which the war has been and is being waged shows instantly the material progress which has been made in that time.

When first looking down on the fascinating and unique vision presented from this point of vantage, it was a sight truly marvellous. A fleet of transports, stood at the entrance to the straits. To the north of Gaba Tepe the warships were hammering away at the mouth of the Dardanelles, and at several points along the western coast of the peninsula one could see, at different points on the land, that severe battles were being fought. The heavy cloud of war hung over all, lit up gleefully by the vivid flashes of the guns. At times the din was tremendous, and it went on day and night without cessation. Columns after columns of dense smoke belched from the guns, and gradually the white puffs from our guns advanced up the peninsula from the south and inland from the Gaba Tepe region.

Aeroplanes and dirigibles are always busy. Destroyers and huge transports churned up foam and submarines left their faint trace on the wide extent of the ocean. The scene was one of war as all its picturesqueness and horror for one could easily imagine awful scenes taking place under the far cloud of smoke and dust. Today the scene was strangely altered. Nearly all the transports have gone up the western coast of the peninsula, and but a few battleships stand on duty. All resistance in the region directly opposite has been fought down. The smoke coming from the ridge in front shows that our warships have advanced far up to Kildil Bahr, while comparatively few ships stand at the entrance of the straits. From the outside the Turkish coast is being bombarded, but the picture-features of the scene are gone. The Turk is being slowly but surely pushed back, dying gamely.

Two days of the work mist were followed by a 48-hour armistice granted to the Turks Tuesday and Wednesday. It was impossible to see anything of the operations. Behind the mist the fighting went on as usual. The Turkish guns boomed incessantly. Wednesday night they were particularly active. Seldom in the past three weeks has the night sky been so brilliantly illuminated by the flash of the cannon. Serious work is evidently being done or is completed. It was not until Thursday afternoon that the weather conditions made it possible to see the result of the warfare behind the screen of mist.

The peninsula beyond Gaba Tepe has apparently been cleared of the enemy. The tide of the struggle has passed away. On Thursday, too, I could see our guns blazing from a hill, firing probably at points northward or across the straits. Further north our artillery also appeared to be placed on a high ridge this side of Malazgirt, and the sight of the southern part of the peninsula most present, where even at this distance the evidence of havoc of three weeks' daily shell is not hidden.

The point of the peninsula has become brown under the tramping of men and guns. Kithria lies a complete and pathetic ruin, and Tree Hill is scarred with trench and shell holes as far as can be seen.

On Thursday the point of greatest activity was in the straits opposite the conquered portion of the peninsula. It is to do some what dim in the haze of the day, but the flash of the shells, guns and the answering composition the situation soon, some other means may have to be employed to accomplish that result.

the sounding boom of the naval guns, and the whirl of machine guns, could be plainly heard.

Hard work by land and water is going on along the front stretching away from Eren Keui, on the Asiatic side, and the difficulty of obtaining a substantial footing in that mountainous region has evidently been overcome. It was apparent that the enemy was putting up a stiff fight and at times he must have run his batteries close to the water's edge.

Early in the afternoon the Turkish gunners managed to explode several shells on the land near Moudros Bay, on the European side. A little later they made the earth and stone of Tree Hill fly up in the air by a few well-placed shots. But such advances on the part of the enemy were brief. The warships in the straits instantly turned their guns on the daring army, and such destruction by the enemy were cut short.

Yesterday the thick smoke of battle still hung over all activities on the Asiatic side. Nearly all transports had gone and most of the warships were engaged in the entrance and further up to near Kildil Bahr. Only one battleship could be seen firing from off the western coast of the peninsula, standing well out off shore near Kithria. It was evidently firing long range shells against the enemy on the further side of the Dardanelles.

The land actions had another point of interest yesterday. In the afternoon, however, fighting could be seen far along the Sari Bar (about 15 miles north of the tip of the peninsula) where the Austrians were. Every now and again waves of smoke blotted out that part of the landscape. It would clear occasionally to show the hillsides strewn over with puffs of white smoke against the grey background bursts of flame would herald the thunder of engaged artillery. Rifle fire at times also could be heard.

For the last few days it has been gathered, I think, that very substantial progress has been made since the operations began three weeks ago. As one looks at the mountainous and rugged nature of the country, and the straits, it is evident that the enemy has there favorable ground for defensive fighting. That region now appears to be the main point of this struggle. It is said the Turkish losses amounted to over 80,000, and that 50,000 wounded have been sent to Constantinople.

London, May 21.—Cable from Athens, the correspondent of Reuters says fighting is in progress near the neck of the Gallipoli peninsula. The big guns of the British battleship Queen Elizabeth are being fired from the Gulf of Saros, thus assisting in the allies' attack. The Turks are being supported by the guns of the Sultan Selim (formerly the German cruiser Goeben) which are being fired from the Sea of Marmara. Turkish troops from Asvali, in Asia Minor, are said to have been transferred to the Dardanelles.

Newspapers of Athens, the correspondent declares, say the British authorities have increased to \$10,000 the reward offered by them for information leading to the destruction of the German submarine, the presence of which has been reported in the Mediterranean.

London, May 21.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Athens says there has been a new bombardment of Turkish encampments in the Gulf of Smyrna. A British torpedo boat has been bombarded and destroyed the Stipi Palace, the barracks and the telegraph station at Kara Burnu, in the Rythai Gulf.

WILSON WARNS MEXICO

Washington, May 26.—President Wilson has decided to serve notice on all the warring factions in Mexico that conditions in that country have become intolerable, and that unless they themselves compose the situation soon, some other means may have to be employed to accomplish that result.

Russians Holding the Germans

Petrograd, May 24.—The following official communication was issued tonight:

"In the region of Shari (Courland), our troops occupy on a very wide front the line of the rivers Vieda, Venta, Dubysa and Stupa. Along the lower Dubysa our front has made great progress toward the west of Siliu."

"In Galicia by our counter attacks we have forced the enemy gradually to a defensive on almost the whole front, except in the sector near Varkhol, Podolin and Cusakov, where the enemy on the 22nd, unsuccessfully attempted to attack us. On the offensive, which we opened on the 22nd, is being pursued along the left bank of the Dniester. It was developed the 23rd with great success, despite the enemy's counter attacks. We captured, after a fight, the new and old villages of Burtchuz, as well as the villages of Ichinkhuff and Holobovo, and part of the village of Ostrove."

"In the course of the day we took 2,300 prisoners, together with 40 officers. We also captured several dozen machine guns and a great quantity of war material."

"In the trans-Dniester there is a lull in the fighting except between Achetchva and Lominita. There the enemy, during the night of the 22nd, made fruitless attempts to attack us."

HUNDREDS OF ALIENS DETITUTE; TALK OF GENERAL INTERNING

Hundreds of Germans and Austrians, particularly the former, are on the verge of destitution in the province.

In reply to the query "What to do with them?" the answer is being given in many quarters, "Intern them all." This it is claimed would serve the dual purpose of preventing them from suffering from starvation and from doing any mischief if they felt inclined.

The United States consulate, which is charged with the work of looking after alien enemy interests in the British empire, has been flooded with letters, some pitiful in the extreme, from all over the province, seeking help of the kind which the consulate has not in its power to give.

Ever since the sinking of the Lusitania with its precious cargo of human lives, and the general deepening of feeling against the Germans, the correspondence of the consulate has increased tenfold.

Of course these requests cannot be entertained.

The correspondents plead that they are not able to get work in consequence of the fact that British born are being given the preference, and many of them declare themselves to be on the verge of destitution. What little money they have they say will not hold out long.

In view of this state of affairs a general demand is being raised to have all the aliens interned in a central Alberta camp. This, it is pointed out would completely eliminate the fear of spies, would put an end to the spreading of German propaganda, and would solve the alien unemployment problem for the meanwhile.

It would take very few Germans out of employment. There are still a few stated to be working in the province.

The idea in Calgary itself the allegation is made that one German was taken right from the internment camp because he was a skilled workman and set to work on leather goods. The was not at the Great West Saddlery which recently discharged a German head cutter, its cause of trouble. That some definite steps will have to be taken shortly is the consensus of opinion.

HOW GALLANT BRITISH REGIMENT BARRED KAISER'S ROAD TO CALAIS

LESS THAN FIVE HUNDRED MEN SAVED THE DAY

When an Overwhelming German Force Felt Down on the British Lines, the Worcester Regiment Charged the Enemy who Turned and Fled in Disorder.

Only now, after the lapse of some months, is it possible to tell the story of how 800 British soldiers barred the Kaiser's road to Calais: how fewer than 100 of them, in a line of defence right into the mouth of a veritable inferno, drove back a twenty times larger force of German troops, and never freed Britain from the menace of the Hun on Calais's side.

[illegible][illegible]

The Englishmen were only three or four hundred yards from the 500 men charged right through the short-wet streets of Gheluvelt, right into the heart of the German host; and the odds at this moment were more than twenty to one in their favor, and the Englishmen were breaking through to Calais. Had they been broken back, they would have been in tura borne down upon the Englishmen, sheer weight of numbers. But they were not broken back to the Calais road. But they fell back

Of the 500 Worcestersters who went to

answered to the roll when the field was won, and of the 2,400 British soldiers hale and whole when morning broke but 800 lived to tell of that great fight.

Compensation for the - Loss of Live Stock

**In Event of Foot-and-Mouth Disease
Spreading to Canada**

Canadian farmers will be compensated for loss of live stock in the event of the foot-and-mouth disease.

spreading from the United States to the Dominion. This is the assurance obtained by Duncan C. Ross, the Liberal member for West Middlesex, from the government.

Mr. Ross directed the attention of the government, and particularly the department of agriculture to the serious conditions outlined in recent reports and the necessity for protecting farmers from loss and injury should the cattle contagion break out in Ontario or any other part of the Dominion. Mr. Ross asked the min-

Minister of agriculture to give immediate assurance that the department was taking cognizance of the situation and was prepared and ready to protect Canadian farmers.

Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture, suggested that Mr. Ross bring the matter up at a later stage when the estimates of the department were under consideration. Mr. Ross, however, pressed for some immediate assurance, and the minister then stat-

mouth disease spreading from the United States to Canada, which was

made to give to Canadian farmers ample compensation for any stock which might be slaughtered.

Some of the items of progress in temperance legislation made during 1914 are summed up by the Journal of Providence, R.I., as follows:

France has forbidden the traffic in absinthe.

The open hours of English public houses have been curtailed.

On the 1st of March a state-wide prohibition law went into effect in Tennessee.

On the 1st of July West Virginia inaugurated state-wide prohibition.

On the 3rd of November constitutional amendments forbidding the

A majority of the National House of Representatives on December 22 voted in favor of submitting a prohi-

Lady (about to purchase military headgear, to her husband)—I know it's more expensive than the others, dear, but—well, you see you're too old to enlist, and I really feel we ought to do something."

The Lacombe Guardian

F. H. SCHOOLEY, PROPRIETOR

THREE OUT—ALL OUT

It never rains but it pours. Accidents never come singly. Ticks, ticks—three in a row. Three out, all out. These and other news are passing from month to month as the result of the Roblin government's downfall.

The three accidents the south-eyers have in mind have all happened to the Conservative party within a year and are pretty well distributed as danger signs. First, Premier Fleming of New Brunswick was investigated and unseated; next Sir Richard McBride was sandbagged by his chief friend and advisor Attorney General Bower; now Sir Rodmond Roblin yields to fate and a graft enquiry that must be dodged if it can't be headed off.

The blight, as far as its course can be traced by public events, seems to effect equally the maritime provinces, the middle west and British Columbia. It extends from ocean to ocean, seizing on those spots which will give it room to spread to the most advantage. It is being recalled by persons skilled in reading the writing on the wall that the Conservative popular majority in 1911 was something less than thirty-two thousand and that very little more of this sort of thing will Belshazzar—the word is used as a verb—the Borden government for good.

As matters stand the Liberals control five provincial governments out of nine and are reaching for Number Six. The Yukon Territorial Council is Conservative at present, but as the Yukon never seems to be out in the cold any more than its position in the Arctic Circle warrants there is little doubt it would be Liberal if public opinion in the larger part of Canada should elicit that way. No one blames the Yukon for wanting to go on the sunny side of politics if only to offset the hard winters. At all events things are getting no better fast and that is one reason why the Borden government looks forward to an election in September, unless otherwise detained.

The catastrophe in New Brunswick has seen print and need not be explained again now, but Sir Richard McBride's misfortunes in British Columbia are still wrapped in a certain amount of mystery. It seems that Sir Richard was challenged to a test of strength by his grand vizier Bower. When the outcome showed twenty-one to twenty-one in the matter of an election which the young premier had set his heart on, Sir Richard realized that his kingdom had been divided, called for his horse, metaphorically speaking, and rode away to London to see his friend and exemplar, Winston Churchill, who once advertised him as having "the seal of high destiny on his brow." Rumor has it that Bower removed the seal and that Sir Richard would be quite satisfied now to become Agent-General for British Columbia in London with a fair salary and opportunities to indulge his taste for the best English Society.

In spite of reports to the contrary Sir Richard is not a rich man. All he got out of politics was a good living. He is the immortal Boy, takes no thought of the morrow, spends his own money that way, and adopts the same policy toward crown lands and railway subsidies. It's the Irish generosity in him that makes him as free with your money as he is with his own—that and a faith in human nature which leads him to accept the word of land-grabbers and subsidy hogs as being good as their bonds, which isn't putting too high a value on it at that. At any rate the rare old, fair old golden days of dream surpluses with a backing of promissory notes are pretty well over in British Columbia and Sir Richard is looking around for another job. Sir

Richard is no hand at financing a deficit. Bower makes a better fist of it. Being originally a Bluenose he can face a blue outlook better than Sir Richard, who is a typical son of the Pacific Slope. Still he was the bright little morning glory while he lasted.

Externally Sir Richard modelled himself on Sir Wilfrid Laurier, copying his hair and his clothes and other outward and visible signs but when it came to copying his mind and his statesmanship Sir Richard couldn't come up to the specifications. However, he once spent twenty-five thousand dollars welcoming Sir Wilfrid to British Columbia's midst, said him being half admiration and half politics. Sir Richard was looking toward Ottawa at that time, certain advanced thinkers in the Conservative party, including Rufus Pope, subsequently Senator, having promised him to replace Robert Borden who wasn't such a snowflake then as he became afterwards. The twenty-five thousand dollar reception was Sir Richard making a splash for the Ottawa conspirators. But that was as far as it got. Sir Richard wisely stuck to his own little flower pot, did not invite comparisons by entering the larger field and remained true to British Columbia as long as British Columbia could afford it. The "seal of high destiny" may result in his becoming a Unionist candidate for an English constituency—picture the Three Musketeers, Winston and Dick and Galloper Smith—but it will hardly lead him back to the premiership of British Columbia again.

Sir Rodmond Roblin lived by the sword, so to speak, and he perished by it. Autocrat though he was of fifteen years standing he could not stand before the march of the Cameron man, meaning Sir Douglas, the Lieutenant Governor. The immovable obstacles had to give way before the irresistible impulse. In short Sir Rodmond met his match. Outside of the million-dollar mystery altogether, Sir Rodmond brought his fate on his two head by his own mental and temperamental habits. A tyrant can do much with a free country as long as he uses finesse but coarse work like the last Manitoba election is almost sure to get him in wrong with the democracy. Besides, Sir Rodmond was left appreciably weaker when Bob Rogers went to Ottawa. Ever since then Sir Rodmond has allowed his right hand to know what his left was doing—indeed he could hardly prevent it—with Bob away—and the consequence has been a terrible mess. At the time Bob went to Ottawa there were rumors that Sir Rodmond was jealous, but events seem to have justified Premier Borden's choice. At any rate Bob Rogers is on the job yet while Sir Rodmond has lost his. Sir Rodmond as the "flier" at Ottawa, doing Bob's work, wearing Bob's smile, what do you know about that? And yet Sir Rodmond thought he had it in him.

There is reason to believe that the Hon. Doctor McTague was only a pale, cereal substitute for Bob Rogers in the Roblin cabinet. The Doctor drew a good long tow in 1887 when his election in Moak was twice voided, and he did fairly well in the Bower and Tupper cabinets as long as they lasted, but he seems to have lost much of his cunning between 1896 when he disappeared from Dominion politics and 1913 when he bobbed up again in Manitoba. Politics is very much like billiards—you lose your touch if you stop playing for seventeen years.

The truth is that Dr. McTague is and always has been a first class hoodoo. Sir Rodmond Roblin should have dodged him on his record. To take him into a cabinet any time during the year 1913, or any year with a 13 in it, was simply teasing Fate by the nose. Dr. McTague has a special affinity for moribund governments. The Conservative government at Ottawa lasted just six months after he joined it. The Conservative gov-

ernment at Winnipeg lasted eight months under similar circumstances. Will it be necessary for the Doctor to board the ship for the third time to prove that rocking the boat is the best thing he does? We row now. Clear asked for fat men who sleep at night to act as cabinet ministers, but there is no sleep where Dr. McTague is. He is fat but his burden is a disaster.

GERMANY'S HOPE GONE

A director of the Dresdner Bank of Berlin is quoted by one of the Vienna papers as saying: "It is naturally impossible to know when the war will end. I hope it will be terminated before this year is over, perhaps even before autumn. I do not believe that Germany will get a money indemnity, but we might receive from our antagonists securities which we could use in paying off a part of our war expenditure."

It is aptly remarked by a correspondent of one of the New York papers that if it has really become evident to the Prussian military hierarchy that all chance of collecting a money indemnity has gone, then what may be called the constructive spirit of the war on the German side has disappeared. Prussian militarism has ever been a plundering and money-making institution. As a result of the wars among civilized nations during the past one hundred and twenty years indemnities to the total amount of \$1,447,000,000 have been collected, and of this Prussia has got \$1,045,000,000, or 72 per cent. With all prospects gone of securing plunder as a result of this war, the raison d'être of the war, from Germany's point of view, has disappeared. Hence Germany's principal aim has already been defeated, and her fight now with only destruction and revenge as her motives.

EVEN KITCHENER IS NOT EXEMPT FROM CRITICISM

In a free discussion in the newspapers of the ministers' abilities, even Lord Kitchener has not escaped criticism. The first public criticism of the work of the secretary of war came from the Times today, which said: "Against much wise advice, he (Earl Kitchener) insisted upon keeping in his own hands the control of questions with which the war office is far too pre-occupied to deal. He could not raise immense new armies and direct the usual organization as well."

The Times asserts that others by manufacturers to make shells have been rejected. The Pall Mall Gazette goes further, and says: "Hercules is not quite as young as he was," and remarking that the call of the east has always attracted Kitchener, nominates him for viceroy of India, "or," it adds, "if he prefers to stay at home we suggest that the old office of commander-in-chief be revived for him."

The paper continues: "Events have heaped on Lord Kitchener's shoulders a burden that a super-Napoleon could not sustain."

Declaring that the country could never be sufficiently grateful for what Kitchener has done in raising men, the Pall Mall Gazette says:

"The problem of providing of war materials involves the handling of the democracy, and no soldier can solve it."

MANITOBA LOST ABOUT \$138,000 IN ONE DEAL

Winnipeg, May 20.—A good price for the steel work by Kelly & Sons on the new parliament buildings would be \$92,312. Kelly & Sons got \$230,100 from the government for the steel.

H. B. Lyall, of the Dominion Iron & Bridge Works, whose firm supplied most of the steel, made the estimate, and gave that opinion before the royal commission yesterday.

The Manitoba Bridge & Iron Works sold the steel to Kelly & Sons for \$97,000, an average of \$56.83 a ton. To this would have to be added \$15.60 a ton for

painting and 80 cents a ton on delivery, and \$12 a ton for erection.

A. J. Shingleton, who was examining Mr. Lyall, then produced the government voucher to Kelly & Sons for \$230,100, and also Kelly's contract with the Manitoba Bridge & Iron Works for \$97,000. Allowing a profit of 10 per cent, and including the cost of painting, delivery and erection as estimated by the witness, he suggested that a fair price for the steel when erected would have been \$92,312. Mr. Lyall replied that it would, but added that the steel was bought at a lower price than usual.

The evidence of C. H. Dancer, deputy minister of public works, dealt with the certifying of progress estimates. He declared he had no responsibility for seeing that the work was actually done, although he signed the vouchers. W. Howwood, the provincial architect, alone was charged with the duty of checking the work. He was shown the contract for the south wing, \$215,000, and progress estimates certifying that the contract was actually done. Payment long before the work was done. He said it was not his business to know whether the contractor was entitled to payment or not.

It was pointed out to Mr. Dancer that, beginning in October, the vouchers bore the initial of Hon. Dr. McTague, late minister of public works, and on this authority were passed for payment. The witness admitted this was a departure from previous practice. He had not been consulted.

The commission meets again tomorrow morning.

Thomas Kelly & Sons withdrew from the royal commission this morning, the action being equivalent to a refusal either to produce documents or to testify.

Counsel for contractors stated the withdrawal was due to a conviction that the commission had no authority to proceed.

This action followed a series of important developments. First it was announced that the government would be held a suit against Kelly & Sons for the recovery of money overpaid on the parliamentary contracts.

On being informed that this suit would be brought, P. H. Phippen, counsel for Kelly, urged the commission to confine the proceedings to such matters as did not affect his clients.

Their lordships, however, did not concur in Mr. Phippen's suggestion. Chief Justice Mathers stated that as far as the commission was concerned, it had been constituted for a specific duty, which it would proceed to discharge unless stopped by the Crown by the withdrawal of these proceedings or by some other means.

On hearing this deliverance, Mr. Phippen and Mr. Dancer, counsel for the government, announced that they withdrew from the case on the ground stated above, and left the court room.

TURKISH OFFICERS REFUSE TO OBEY GERMAN COMMANDERS

Paris, May 22.—Telegraphing from Bucharest, the correspondent of the Havas Agency says: "Ten Turkish officers of field rank have been brought back to Stannout from the Dardanelles to undergo court martial for refusing to obey their German commanders."

"The Turkish cruiser Goeben, badly damaged, has been towed into the Golden Horn by the cruiser Breslau."

"The authorities at Constantinople during Wednesday night made a number of arrests among the Christian and foreign element. Over seven Mussulmans were arrested. They are charged with plotting against the Young Turks."

"General discontent in Constantinople is increasing, but the existing reign of terror makes outward manifestations impossible." "Reports that Italy is about to declare war on Turkey and assist in the attack on the Dardanelles has brought about deep gloom in Constantinople."

ALBERTA WILL RETAIN THE MOUNTED POLICE

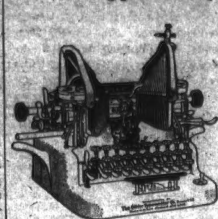
The Alberta Provincial Government has entered into an arrangement with the Dominion government by which the agreement in

connection with the services of the mounted police will be continued indefinitely from year to year, with the proviso that it may be terminated by one year's notice from either side, to end in June of any year. This arrangement was made by Premier Sifton in Edmonton on Monday after his return from the east.

The present agreement expires in March of next year, and although the doubt had been expressed in some quarters as to whether it would be renewed by either Alberta or Saskatchewan, there will be general satisfaction that both provinces have decided to continue the arrangement.

The R.N.W.M.P. was created by act of the Dominion government in 1873, for the purpose of the better preserving of law and order in the Northwest Territories. The strength of the force was at first limited to three hundred, but on the creation of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan a new arrangement was entered into, by which the Dominion government agreed to maintain five hundred men within the territory of the two provinces, each province to contribute the sum of \$75,000 for upkeep, and the Dominion government the balance. The Dominion authorities have control of the force.

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THE NIGHT BATTLE AFTER LANDING OF ARMY ON GALI POLI PENINSULA WAS GREAT SIGHT.

London, May 13.—The Daily Chronicle's correspondent, George Remick, with the allied fleet, sends the following dispatch describing the fighting at Gaba Tepe, on the western side of the Gallipoli peninsula, on Tuesday and Wednesday, April 27 and 28.

"In the hours of darkness between Monday and Tuesday, the motor launch, on which the correspondent was a passenger, entered the bay under Gaba Tepe. A wonderful spectacle was presented. It was a night battle on land with a portion of the allied fleet assisting. Across the valley running inland, from the bay the opposing guns were at work. The ships, too, were in the searchlights' wandering glare could be seen picking out targets for the great guns to batter to pieces.

"So continuous and heavy was the fighting at times one could discern the outline of the valley across which the two land forces were contending. Shrapnel, too, was bursting in the night sky, and often the whole valley seemed to be transformed into a river of fire.

Our left had been thrown along the northern and commanding ridge toward Boghall and the enemy's left advanced in an endeavor to drive us back and our forces off. The warships met the advance with a shattering fire, and the land forces on the opposite ridge rained down a hail of deadly shells upon them. It was generally these operations outlined in the flashes of flame which witnessed from the bay during the hours of darkness between Monday and Tuesday.

"For almost the whole night the fire was kept up, and from an excellent point of view on Tuesday morning I saw an artillery duel in modern style going on. Puffs of smoke, evidently from our guns indicated that we had held and extended our position along the northern ridge. Here and there at intervals the Turks would reply feebly from farther inland, and from the southern ridge, but the latter position had now become extremely dangerous because it was commanded, both by the ships out at sea and the valley end, and by the land forces on the heights opposite.

"This artillery duel continued intermittently with a greater part of the day, the Queen Elizabeth—or it may have been a sister ship—joining in, and at the same time engaging in indirect fire on the enemy's positions on the southern ridge. Late in the afternoon the Turks made another attack, but no advance could be noted on their part.

"During this time the ships away at the entrance to the Dardanelles were very active, bombarding the narrow, and judging from the smoke one could see rising beyond the peninsula, a good deal of work was going on inside the straits.

"Soon after 5 o'clock the correspondent witnessed another extraordinary artillery duel. A heavy rain cloud swept suddenly down from the north, enveloping the whole ridge in a dense fog. Under cover of this the Turks ran their guns along the southern ridge and suddenly opened a heavy fire across the valley. They were promptly answered by the fire of our guns, which was also profited by the darkness to change their positions.

"The Turkish fire, therefore, was not very effective. Owing to that fact and because the obscurity had prevented any observation from being taken, the ships off shore had perforce to remain inactive and the duel had been fought out by land batteries alone. Vivid flashes of flame lit up both sides of the valley, shrapnel was bursting everywhere. For twenty minutes this duel in mist and darkness continued with the utmost ferocity, and by the end of that time the enemy's fire had slackened and the southern ridge had been searched by our guns with blazing shrapnel.

"The Turkish object was evident. Our transports had been moved north to their anchorage on the coast, and the enemy evidently had the double intention of driving us back to the shore and of preventing the landing of supplies under cover of night.

"Again throughout the next night, the ships' batteries and the land guns were busy, and daylight, when it came, seemed to in-

dicating that our forces were masters of all the ridges.

"Wednesday afternoon our guns advanced and the Turks re-lying from their position, rather more than a mile from the town, set on fire in the day.

"Further up the peninsula, but more to the east of Achi Baba, or Tree Peak, 730 feet high. This height dominates the region and obviously is the chief obstacle to our advance.

"A thick cloud of dust marked the Turks' retreat along the coast road, and when they reached the position just mentioned the artillery duel could be easily followed. Most of the movements of the batteries on both sides were quite visible, and the fire of the Queen Elizabeth, whose shells burst well near the enemy's lines and in front of our advancing guns. By 1 o'clock it could be seen that our forces had established themselves right across the peninsula on a line south of Krithia. Matters remained comparatively quiet until about two o'clock, when the flaming and smoking of the guns indicated a further slight advance on Krithia, which was still burning furiously.

"A little more than an hour later there seemed to be indications of a Turkish retreat behind the burning town. There was no evidence, however, that the Turks' position had been wholly abandoned. The ships were now actively bombarding, and about 5 o'clock the enemy's line appeared to be only three quarters of a mile from Krithia. Up to that time our advance must have been about a mile and a half.

"Such was the position, when darkness fell. In the afternoon there had been some sudden activity from the northern position. From what I could see, I believe we have made the finest good progress in throwing a force across the peninsula at that point, with the object of commanding the narrow from the hill above. Heavy firing was noticeable, but no definite result could be observed.

"Tonight it appears certain that the firm footing which our two landing forces have secured has given us practically command of the extreme point, and also at the western side of the peninsula, and that our operations may at any moment have an important effect on the attack as a whole."

"Lord Bessborough urged that all German property in the British Empire be confiscated and that all rich Germans, whether naturalized or not, be interned until British prisoners in Germany are treated as honorable prisoners of war. Lord Cecil said he had been told that Emperor William did not approve of what had been done, but the speaker declared that if the German Emperor disapproved and allowed these things to go on he was ten times more guilty and must be punished. This must be one consideration of any peace.

Lewis Harcourt, British secretary of state for the colonies, speaking at a meeting on the waterfront, tonight, said that Germany "stood at the bar of the world a naked and unabashed monster, stimulating humanity, but in fact a reversion to prehistoric barbarism."

BRITISH GOVERNMENT MAY YET ADOPT CONSCRIPTION.

London, May 14.—Viscount Haldane, lord high chancellor, said in the house of lords yesterday that the government might yet deem it advisable to resort to some method of raising troops other than the enrollment of volunteers. In supporting the bill to give the government power to control the sale of liquor in districts in which munitions of war are manufactured, which was before the house of lords on second reading, Viscount Haldane said:

"We are fighting for our lives. He added that until the return of normal conditions, the volunteer system would be difficult to depend upon. "I am sure we must have to reconsider the situation in the light of the tremendous necessities with which the nation is confronted. We are not face to face with that problem yet. At present, the hands of the war effort are full with the men they possess."

Lord Haldane said the house heard with great satisfaction that the government was now considering the whole situation in regard to recruiting "in view of the tremendous necessities which confront us." Many members of the house had thought for a long time that the government's plan, continued, that an announcement of the kind should be made, and they hoped it might be taken as an indication that this very grave problem was engaging the attention of the government.

WILL MAINTAIN TOTAL OF 50,000 MEN UNDER ARMS.

Ottawa, May 14.—Quick dispatch to the front of contingents now in training in Canada, and active recruiting to maintain a total of 50,000 men under arms, are the government's plans.

The need of it as emphasized not only by the losses sustained by the Canadian forces now on

service, but by the call emphasized in the morning cables for more men.

Following the disaster at Langemarck, one company from each battalion in the third division was ordered to be sent abroad more expeditiously than had been planned for. New battalions are now to be authorized in the different divisional areas, though the exact location of them and the number of men to be called for has not been determined.

The enlistment so far has been heavy, but recent stirring events have tended to greatly stimulate it and the militia department foresees no difficulty in raising any number which may be required. The training and equipment of the forces, however, call for a considerable time.

It is likely that a number of the western cavalry regiments will go to the front as infantrymen. Just at present mounted corps are not greatly utilized, but in the event of any substantial drive they will be required.

In the event of reinforcements being called for in large numbers later on, it is not improbable that entire new battalions now being trained or organized will be sent forward instead of detachments.

This will depend entirely upon the demands made upon Canada by the war office. Steps are about to be taken to organize another infantry regiment in Ottawa and district.

WOULD PROCLAIM THEIR PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY

London, May 14.—The riots which occurred earlier in the week have given place to condemnation by public men of the German Emperor and his advisers, who are charged with the responsibility for the actions which have aroused public anger. The demand is made that the British government publicly proclaim the personal responsibility of members of the German government for the outrages perpetrated by their officers or their agents during the present war. A resolution in this sense was moved at a public meeting in Chelsea tonight by Lord Charles Beresford, and was seconded by Lord Robert Cecil. It was unanimously passed.

Lord Beresford urged that all German property in the British Empire be confiscated and that all rich Germans, whether naturalized or not, be interned until British prisoners in Germany are treated as honorable prisoners of war. Lord Cecil said he had been told that Emperor William did not approve of what had been done, but the speaker declared that if the German Emperor disapproved and allowed these things to go on he was ten times more guilty and must be punished. This must be one consideration of any peace.

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TYPHOID FEVER IN GERMAN PRISON CAMPS.

London, May 14.—Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary, has received through Walter Hines Page, the American ambassador at London, and Jas. Gerard, the Ambassador to Germany, a dispatch which says typhoid fever is present in the following German camps where there are British prisoners of war: Zossen, Altdamm, Scheidegg, Gardelgen, Witenberg, Zerbst, Sagan, Langensalza and Chemnitz. The cases at Zossen are said to be in the Russian prisoners and a few of the Indian troops.

GIVE FREE PATENT TO ESTABLISHMENT AT ONCE.

Ottawa, May 14.—An important order-in-council has been passed to provide for cases where a homesteader, who is a member of the Canadian expeditionary forces, loses his life on active service. The minister of the interior is now given the power to give free patent to the estate at once.

THEY REACHED GREAT BRITAIN WITH NO MISHAP.

Montreal, May 21.—A cable received yesterday from England announces the safe arrival of the steamer Cameronia with Canadian soldiers on board, and consequently releases the story of their departure.

The Cameronia left Montreal Tuesday, May 11, taking away the 24th Battalion Victoria Rifles, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Gunn, and a detachment from the remount depot.

The departure of these troops was the occasion of a big demonstration in Montreal on the evening of May 10, thousands of people turning out to bid the boys God-speed. Several bands and a detachment from other local regiments accompanied the departing Battalion to the water front, and all along the route of march and at the steamer's side there were scenes of great enthusiasm. The majority of the men in the 24th were from the Montreal district, though some came from other parts of the Dominion. Majors Hill and Alexander, who are with the battalion, are former R.C.R. men and served at Halifax and in Bermuda.

RETAILERS PUT NEW OFFICERS ON JOB FOR 1915.

Red Deer, Alta., May 21.—Yesterday's session closed the convention of Retail Merchants' Association of Alberta, and though representation was small there was a great deal of work done.

The business of the closing session was the election of officers for the ensuing year, with one exception, was elected as follows: President, T. A. Gaetz, Red Deer; First Vice-President, G. E. Cruickshank, Hillcrest; Second Vice-President, G. A. Smith, Innisfail; Treasurer, N. D. McDermaid, Calgary; Secretary, W. H. Andrews, Calgary. The place of meeting for 1916 annual convention was discussed and no decision reached, but it is expected Edmonton will be selected by the executive if arrangements can be made with the local Edmonton branch of the association.

ROUMANIA ON BRINK OF WAR.

London, May 25.—A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from Bucharest says: "The Roumanian government is negotiating with the allies. King Ferdinand has reviewed his army. Great enthusiasm prevails. The general belief is that Roumania is on the brink of war."

Celebrations of the anniversary of the coronation of the late King Charles were held Sunday, and were attended with unusual fervor. King Ferdinand and Queen Marie were present at a great military review. The troops wore their new field service uniforms of grey khaki instead of the usual parade uniforms."

GERMANY CALLS OUT LAST OF RESERVES.

Washington, May 14.—Official advice to the state department from Berlin convey the information that Germany has issued a call for the last of the landstrum, consisting of men born between 1873 and 1877 inclusive, and that this exhausts her regular recruiting resources. The despatches do not indicate how Germany intends to raise men from this time on.

THIS IS A JOKE.

Berlin, via London, May 21.—A meeting to protest against American shipments of war materials was held here last night by the Deutscher Wehrverein. A resolution was adopted calling for the discontinuance of export from Germany of goods particularly needed in America, such as dyestuffs, and the limitation of imports from America as far as possible until the trade which is declared objectionable is stopped.

INCREASING AGE OF SOLDIERS.

London, May 21.—An official announcement by the British war office in connection with the ap-

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Watch this space for further reasons.

F. H. SCHOOLEY, Agent, Lacombe

JOB PRINTING

The Guardian is prepared to handle all kinds of commercial printing, including envelopes, letter heads, bill heads, business cards, circulars, handbills, posters, etc.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA
Department of Municipal Affairs

Notice of Court for Confirmation of Returns of Unpaid Taxes

Notice is hereby given that the Judge of the District Court has appointed Friday, the 26th day of June, 1915, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the holding of a Court at the Court House in the City of Red Deer for confirmation of the Returns of Unpaid Taxes made under the provisions of Section 91 of the Local Improvement Act, covering the following Local Improvement Districts, viz:

Large Districts numbers 343, 344, 374, 408, 433, 434.

Small Districts numbers 389, 340, 341, 342, 371, 398, 399, 400, 401.

Also for confirmation of the Returns of Unpaid Taxes made under the provisions of Section 19 of the School Assessment Ordinance by the Secretary-Treasurer of the following School Districts.

No. 219, 245, 249, 251, 252, 291, 292, 299, 329, 335, 349, 391, 378, 394, 404, 483, 495, 527, 531, 543, 549, 551, 556, 566, 577, 586, 594, 599, 601, 636, 640, 686, 687, 707, 755, 758, 766, 770, 772, 786, 791, 809, 826, 856, 980, 968, 973, 1014, 1018, 1044, 1049, 1064, 1065, 1173, 1186, 1207, 1359, 1414, 1434, 1437, 1458, 1459, 1522, 1586, 1617, 1627, 1630, 1670, 1754, 1784, 1793, 1803, 1807, 1855, 1914, 1920, 1956, 1974, 1977, 1986, 1991, 2040, 2074, 2091, 2154, 2160, 2161, 2166, 2188, 2226, 2231, 2377, 2415, 2577, 2633, 2652, 2744, 2816, 2817.

Also for confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return made under the provisions of Section 11 of the Educational Tax Act, covering lands located in the following Districts:

No. 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 371, 374, 398, 399, 401, 408, 433, 434; as shown on official map prepared by the Department of Municipal Affairs.

Dated at Edmonton this 20th day of April, 1915

JOHN PIERCE,
Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs.

Magnet Lodge No. 12 I. O. O. F.

Meets in Masonic Hall, Lacombe, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers always welcome.—J. Nottingham, N. G., Geo. Baker, R. S.

Col. W. A. Stewart Auctioneer

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Girls' hair ribbon, good width; colors are white, navy blue, pink, rose, pale blue, cardinal; special per yard.....12c

Ladies' Summer Dresses

We have a beautiful range of summer dresses in white voile and colored crepe cloth in the newest styles; prices from.....\$4.00 to \$7.00

Curtain Nets and Scrims

We are showing a good range of curtain nets and scrims; they are special values; in white, cream and ecru; prices from.....25c to 75c

Grocery Department

CANNED PEACHES—Put up in gallon tin, special per tin 35c
PRUNES—Extra large prunes, put up in 25 lb boxes, special value at per box.....\$2.75
STRAWBERRIES—Strawberries arriving daily for preserving special per crate.....\$3.00
DYSON PICKLES—We have a full stock of Dyson pickles in sour and sweet mixed, small gherkins, sweet and sour pickled onions, at moderate prices.



Ladies' Shoes

Do not miss seeing our splendid assortment of ladies' shoes. We have a full stock of pumps, high shoes, low shoes, patent leather, gun metal, vicci kid, white pumps, for ladies and children. These are splendid values at prices to suit every body.

Men's Shoes

We are showing an extra special value in a high top Norwegian calf Goodyear welt shoe, per pair \$7.50. Also a black or tan or white elk Goodyear welt shoe special per pair.....\$5.00

Men's Box Calf Shoes

Do not fail to see this shoe. It is up to date in style and a good wearer, per pair.....\$3.50

Men's Gunmetal Shoes

Men's gunmetal shoes, made in Alberta. These shoes are made of the best leather, extra good fitter. Goodyear welt, per pair.....\$4.50

Straw Hats

We have a very large range of straw hats for men and boys in all the latest shapes and styles, including Panamas, at special prices.....75c to \$6.50

Men's Work Shirts

Now is the time to buy a good work shirt. We have a good assortment of colors; they are large and roomy; good fitters. Prices.....45c 75c 85c and \$1.00

Boys' Shoes

Boys' waterproof shoes, made only of the best solid leather, good fitter, sizes from 1 to 5, per pair \$2.50

Boy Scout Shirts and Bloomers

Just taken into stock, a good assortment of Boy Scout shirts and bloomers. These are good values and most serviceable garments. Price, each \$1.00

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Patterns**

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at
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Your Eyes Need Attention Now

This doesn't mean next Fall, or next Month, or even next Week, but RIGHT NOW—TODAY.

Neglect is the cause of nine-tenths of the eye trouble existing today. It's the easiest thing in the world to "put off" seeing a competent optician, and the result is serious eye afflictions.

If your watch refused to go, you would immediately take it to a first-class watchmaker, wouldn't you? If your health failed you would lose no time in consulting a doctor. Then why delay seeing a skilled eye specialist when one of your most precious faculties is leaving you.

If your eyes are getting weaker, call and let me examine them. I'll tell you what the trouble is and what it will cost to remedy it. Better call before it is too late.

"Five Feet Past the Entrance of the Royal Bank."

PAUL HOTSON

Jeweler and Optician. Issuer of Marriage Licenses.
Royal Bank Building Barnett Ave., Lacombe

Items of Interest Locally

Several from Lacombe attended the Edmonton spring race meet.

W. S. Mooney, of Edmonton, was a Lacombe visitor this week.

Mrs. W. F. Graham left this week to visit relatives and friends in Manitoba and the east.

The rainy season is here, and the warm moist weather is making crops fairly jump.

Mrs. J. I. Poole, of Wetaskiwin, was a visitor at Mrs. W. L.

Elliott's for a couple of days last week.

The first league football game of the season will be played on Wednesday evening, June 2, at 7 o'clock, weather permitting.

O. R. Donike attended the festivities in connection with the Masonic Grand Lodge meeting at Red Deer this week.

Harry Brown, Dr. Simpson and R. L. Ramsey attended the annual communication of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Alberta at Red Deer this week.

From now until further notice services will be held in the Catholic Church every second and fourth Sunday, instead of the first Sunday as heretofore.

Barney Shields left this week for an extended holiday trip in the east. H. G. Morrison, of Carstairs, will look after the managerial duties at the bank during his absence.

As mentioned in recent issue of The Guardian, L. Peterka donated outright a pair of the best shoes in his shop, which were sold by lot and the entire proceeds \$12.50, sent to the Serbian relief committee. The following citizens bought numbers for the drawing at 25c each: E. Titaworth, Karol Peterka, Frank Danner, A. E. Nix, J. M. McCutcheon, R. Waddell, C. A. Burman, Wing Sing Cafe, J. Gourlay, R. McDougall, Guy Danner, Leroy B. Miller, W. P. Winslow, B. F. Butcher, A. Matejka, Axel Boode, L. Boode, F. McLearn, Alex Nelles, Wm. French, Chas. Raymond, H. Gunn, L. N. Jones, N. S. Nelson, B. S. Cameron, H. M. T. Andrew Hart, Frank Jones, J. I. Green, Max Frizzell, M. B. McDonald, W. Langrock, C. B. Denike, Wm. Cannon, Ray McCluny, J. Bullis, Geo. Playfair, N. E. Carruthers, Henry Watts, Gottfried Johnson, Hop Chung, G. A. Anderson, F. H. Schooley, D. L. Garland, C. A. Gibson, E. M. Sharps (two numbers), E. Borgot, R. B. Thompson (two numbers). In addition to the \$12.50 thus raised the following subscriptions were received: W. J. Simpson 25c, Karol Peterka \$2.00, Jan Peterka \$2.00, Adolf Bykora \$2.00. These subscriptions with the proceeds of \$12.50 from the drawing for the shoes made a total of \$15.75 which has been forwarded to the Serbian relief committee. Mr. Peterka is a Bohemian, but learning of the terrible conditions that prevail in Serbia he felt that he would like

to do what he could to help with the organized relief for the suffering Servians. A few people have the idea that Mr. Peterka received payment for the shoes, but such is not the case; he donated them outright and forwarded the entire receipts at his own expense. Nearly all Bohemians are hostile to Austria and Germany. In fact thousands of Bohemians have enlisted in the French and Russian armies.

A meeting of those interested in tennis was held in the Comet Theatre on Thursday evening last for the purpose of making arrangements for the season. The new courts in the old school grounds are now in shape, thanks to the hard work on the part of Chas. Wilson, and the courts were opened to the public for the first time on Saturday evening. The new club will be known as the Chinook Tennis Club, and the courts are open to all who wish to join. The fee was set at \$5.00 for gentlemen and \$2.00 for ladies. The club look for a membership of between forty and fifty, and anyone wishing to "join" should see any of the members of the Membership Committee, or the Secretary-Treasurer, E. J. Schnitzler.

On the chairman, Mr. Nickerson, asking for nominations for officers for the new club, the following ladies and gentlemen were elected:—Hon. President, F. E. McLeod; President, A. E. Dean; Hon. Vice-President, Mrs. Lothian; Vice-President, Miss D. Talbot; Secretary-Treasurer, E. J. Schnitzler; Auditor, Mr. Craig.

Membership Committee—Misses D. Talbot, Wright, Lundy and M. Talbot; Messrs. Nickerson, Wilson and Penny.
Ground Committee—Messrs. Trayne, Wilson, Lowe and Craig.
It was also decided that visitors from outside Lacombe might be introduced by members of the club.



Boys' and Men's Shoes

**at Specially Low
Prices during the
month of June.**

Shoe Laces, Shoe Polish
and all kinds of shoe
repair supplies.

I have one set heavy 2 inch trace harness with 5 ring breeching, one set extra breeching, a lot of collars, hame straps, belly bands and other harness goods, which I am selling at very low prices.

L. PETERKA

Opposite Titaworth's Furniture Store Lacombe

**CANADIAN
PACIFIC**

**General Change of Train Service
EFFECTIVE MAY 31, 1915.**

Full particulars from all local Agents.

SPECIAL NOTE—Trains One and Two, "Imperial Limited" will not carry day coaches between Winnipeg and Revelstoke and only passengers holding sleeping car accommodation can travel between these and intervening points on these trains.

DISTRICT PASSENGER AGENT, Calgary